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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DIRECTIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Unaccountable Decline in District Bonds---The Ohio Campaign---Much Brighter Prospects for the Republicans --- Five Millions of Five-Twenties Called in.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1875.

The District Three-Sixty-Fives.

Considerable consternation has been caused among the holders of the District three-sixty-five bonds, by the unexpected depression of the same, they having fallen more than ten per cent. in the last few weeks. The reason for this decline is found in the fact that the Attorney General of New York has given an adverse opinion as to the stability of the bonds, and a speculative clique in New York has been formed with the object of depressing them still lower. It is very certain that *bona fide* holders should not allow themselves to be thrown into a panic, for there is no doubt that the United States is pledged to the guarantee of these bonds.

The Ohio Campaign.

Judge J. M. Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, who is receiving daily advices from Ohio, says that matters are looking much more encouraging there for the Republicans than they did three weeks ago. The Democrats are losing confidence, while the Republicans are much more hopeful. Republican meetings are more largely attended, and altogether he thinks the prospects much brighter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1875.

FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following five-twenty bonds, of the issue of June 30, 1864, will be paid at the Treasury at Washington on and after January, 1876, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

Coupon bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 3,301 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 10,501 to No. 12,000, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 15,391 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 59,701 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds—Fifty dollars—No. 69 to 150, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 501 to 1,000, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 482 to No. 750, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 2,651 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 1,551 to 2,100, both inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 3,751 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; total $2,500,000; grand total, $5,000,000. Of the above, $2,500,000 are coupon bonds and $2,500,000 are registered.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding, issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

Old demand notes, $63,832 50; legal tenders, series of 1874, $69,691,441 00; legal tender notes, new issue, $34 923,550 05; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $270,846,132 45; legal tender notes, series of 1875, $8,480,000; one year notes of 1863, $65,775; two year notes of 1863, $20,4536; two year coupon notes of 1863, $26,650; compound interest notes, $367,490; fractional currency, first issue, $4,328,124 15; do. do., second issue, $3,139,784 67; do. do., third issue, $3,163,640 82; do. do., fourth issue, first series, $6,094,147 41; do. do., fourth issue, second series, $3,582,185 76; do. do., fourth issue, third series, $4,894,292 66; fractional currency, fifth issue, $17,481,376 73. Total, $415,274,897 03.

THE MONTPELIER LOTTERY.

The drawing of the lottery to provide a home for the aged and indigent ladies of Virginia at Montpelier, is in progress. The following numbers drew $10,000 each: 18,863, 38,847, 89,202, 30,268; the following drew $1,000 each: 67,350, 25,069, 59,591, 3,313, 13,428, 59,831, 1,918, 6,945, 89,699, 56,621, 37,967, 35,710, 1,066, 33,110, 22,434, 38,035, and the following drew $5,000 each: 35,769, 42,527, 41,068, 65,102.

FIGURES FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that eighty-three national banks have been organized since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, with a capital of $9,234,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to $8,023,730.

The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act, is $10,218,000; of which $1,740,000 has been issued to Pennsylvania, $114,000 to West Virginia, $369,000 to Kentucky, $231,000 to Ohio, $331,000 to Indiana, $100,000 to Illinois and $121,000 to Iowa.

The total amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation, from the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, to October 1, 1875, is $25,042,749; of which amount $2,000,000 was deposited by New York, $605,000 by Massachusetts, $364,000 by Connecticut, $222,000 by Pennsylvania, $618,000 by South Carolina, $448,000 by Louisiana, $2,840,000 by Missouri, $1,894,000 by Indiana, $3,705,000 by Illinois, $993,000 by Iowa and $660,000 each by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The amount of national bank circulation outstanding to-day, is $2,000,000 less than on June 20, 1874, and $4,000,000 less than on January 14, 1875. The amount outstanding to-day is $347,863,742.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion that a license tax upon the capital of a national bank cannot be enforced, and that State officers have no right either to examine or to exact reports from national banks.

BEAVER.

Races at County Fair Postponed till To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 1, 1875.

The Beaver county fair was postponed until to-morrow, on account of the rain. The free-for-all trot, for $750 and the free-for-all running race will begin at one o'clock to-morrow. The track, to-day, will be in better condition than it was before the rain, so that parties wishing to witness the races need have no fears of the race not coming off. The receipts of this year will compare favorably with former years, notwithstanding the bad weather. Cars leave Beaver for Pittsburgh at six P. M., thus giving ample time to return after the races. The entries for the trot, are Deception, Joe, Mary Jane, Perry and Lady Patterson.

BOSTON.

Failure of Shepherd, Hall & Co.

BOSTON, October 1.—The *Evening Journal* says it is reported that Shepherd, Hall & Co., extensive lumber dealers of this city, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to about $500,000. The failure has caused considerable comment in financial circles, as a number of Boston banks hold nearly $1,000,000 of the paper of the suspended firm. A Montreal bank also has about $200,000 of the paper, and another bank of that city has $100,000. It is stated that only about twenty per cent. of the indebtedness is in business paper. The failure is attributed to the long depression in the lumber trade.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

General White at Portsmouth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, October 1, 1875.

General White, of Pennsylvania, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Opera House here to-night. He is a fine orator and was greeted with frequent bursts of applause. Tell Pennsylvania that Ohio is all right.

Libel Suit Against Barnum.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—In the Common Pleas Court, of this city, yesterday, the America's Racing Association and the International Hippodrome commenced suits against P. T. Barnum for $50,000 damages for libel against the plaintiffs, in that the defendant, since the 20th of May, 1875, has endeavored to injure, break down and ruin plaintiffs in their business, and has labored and spent large sums of money in these efforts.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Collision—Two Men Killed.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., October 1.—A collision occurred on the railway at Fairhaven, Vermont, last night. Two men, named Caldwell and Shay, were killed, and two engines and several freight cars were totally demolished.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Dr. James F. Weeds, of Nashville, a well-known scientist, died yesterday.

The obsequies of ex-President Johnson, at Nashville, to-day, will, it is said, surpass even those of Andrew Jackson.

Count Moltke Bregenved, of Denmark, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 11th of June last, is dead.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $3,342,562.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of September, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,070,640,100
Five per cent. bonds	632,782,750
Total coin bonds	$1,703,431,850
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	20,913,950
Legal tenders	$ 374,010,956
Certificates of deposit	60,960,000
Fractional currency	40,782,575
Coin certificates	11,645,269
Total without interest	$ 487,999,732
Total debt	$2,225,445,532
Total interest	30,304,364
Total debt and interest	$2,255,749,896
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 67,833,916
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,750,352
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	60,960,000
Total in Treasury	$ 133,287,669
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,122,460,227
Decrease of debt during September	$ 3,342,562
Decrease since June 30, 1875	6,222,499

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accured and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	28,202,307
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,836,524
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,895,283

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Highway Robbery in Jefferson County—Eighteen Hundred Dollars and Two Watches Secured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 1, 1875.

John Brink was knocked down, tied and robbed night before last, near Big Run, Jefferson county. The robbers succeeded in getting away with eighteen hundred dollars in money and one gold and one silver watch.

The Jefferson Borden Mutineers Convicted.

BOSTON, October 1.—The jury in the case of George Miller, John Glew and Smith, the Jefferson Borden mutineers, who have been on trial for the past week, returned a verdict this morning. Miller and Smith were found guilty of murder, and Glew was acquitted.

Court of Inquiry at Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—Naval Paymaster J. S. Cunningham arrived here last night to relieve Paymaster Spaulding. A Court of Inquiry will assemble at Mare Island, October 5, to examine Spaulding's accounts. The latter is supposed to be involved by the speculations of G. M. Pinney, late purchasing clerk. Admiral Rodgers, of the Mare Island navy yard, states that he does not know the amount of the defalcation, but it is supposed to be very large. Spaulding last night stated that the loss will fall on individuals, and not on the Department; that Pinney's frauds consisted in fraudulently filling up certificates of payment due on contracts which had been signed in blank by Spaulding, and by hypothecating them to certain parties with notes of responsible parties attached, and that the makers and indorsers of the notes will be liable. Spaulding claims that he knew nothing of the transactions until the certificates were presented for payment.

A Clergyman Happily Vindicated.

MERIDEN, CONN., October 1.—Rev. J. P. Beyer, of Pittsburgh, President of the German Synod; Rev. P. Braw, of Washington; Rev. G. C. Halls, of Mount Vernon, and Rev. F. Koeing, of New York, to-day investigated the charge of taking improper liberties with a young lady against Rev. C. A. Graeber, of Meriden. They were elected by Hon. O. H. Platt and Hon. G. A. Fay, and from the contradictory evidence of the three witnesses against him, their bad character and their admission of falsehood on cross examination, with other material evidence, found Mr. Graeber innocent of the charge.

Charges Against an Ex-Postmaster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 1.—Considerable excitement has been created in this city by some developments in the official affairs of the late Postmaster Arnahlt. A few days ago a former clerk in the office under Arnahlt published a card charging him with perjury and embezzlement, in having collected and appropriated to his own use, during the last four years, the sum of $8,880 rent for a news stand in the postoffice building, which belonged to the Government. The following day Arnahlt replied, admitting that he collected the money, but claimed that he did not collect it in person or give a receipt for it, and attempted to justify himself by saying that a special agent of the department had authorized him to do so. It is not believed that the agent sanctioned such proceedings, and the public are with much interest to see what action the Government agents will take in the case.

Suicide in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Mrs. A. W. Powell, residing at No. 16 Harbor street, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart. She was probably insane.

Two Railroad Accidents for which Somebody was to Blame.

CHICAGO, October 1.—H. Jones, the conductor, and M. B. Barney, engineer, of the train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad which ran over and killed Nehemiah Houghton on the 20th of September, had a preliminary examination to-day. Several witnesses testified that the train was running about twenty miles per hour, though at the time within the city limits. The court decided the evidence sufficient to warrant holding the defendants for trial in the Criminal Court. Bail was fixed at $3,000 each.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Frankford, is to the effect that the disaster was the result of criminal negligence on the part of Anthony Evans, acting-engineer of the dummy, in not using proper precaution; also that the crossing is dangerous. Evans was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1875.

FAILURE OF A BUSINESS FIRM.

Frith & Hinchman, dealers in building materials, failed yesterday. Liabilities, $78,000; assets, $41,000.

UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS GOING WEST.

Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and several others of the Union Pacific Railroad Directors, will leave this city at five o'clock this evening for the West, for the purpose of thoroughly examining the Union Pacific Railroad and making improvements wherever feasible.

A HEAVY FORGERY.

A man giving his name as Charles Adams, of Buffalo, yesterday bought a cargo of grain from Beecher & Sprague, for $33,250, and paid for it by a certified check on the Bank of New York for $30,000, and received a check for the difference. When Beecher & Sprague bethought themselves to inquire as to the genuineness of the certificate, they found it to be a skillful fraud. Adams escaped without securing the amount of the change.

PAYING BANK OF CALIFORNIA DRAFTS.

The agency of the Bank of California in this city will pay all outstanding drafts of the bank on and after to-day.

THE BROKEN DIRECT CABLE.

Dispatches from London have been received at the office of the Direct Cable Company in this city, to the effect that the steamer Faraday will leave there on Wednesday to repair the break in the cable. The company state that there is no truth in the report that an agreement has been arrived at with the Angle-American Company on the subject of tariff, the Direct Cable Company maintaining their entire independence. They will fix their rate on reopening.

FIRE RECORD.

Explosion in Louisville—Four Men Burned —Loss $15,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 1.—An explosion of alcoholic vapors in the Louisville Coffin Works, this morning, set fire to the establishment, and burned four men, two seriously. Eli Johnson, foreman, was dangerously burned on the head, face and body. Henry Risley was burned in the same way. John Glenn was burned on the arms, face and head. The two first, it is supposed, will die; the last is not seriously injured. William Reynolds was also burned severely while assisting in extinguishing the flames, which soon enveloped and destroyed half the establishment. The loss is estimated at $12,000, half of which is insured in the following companies: Penn, Pennsylvania; Firemen's Fund, New York; Northwestern and National, Milwaukee; Farmers' and Drovers', Louisville, $1,500 each.

Van Wert, Ohio—$30,000.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—The *Commercial's* Van Wert special says the Van Wert Woolen Mill was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000, with no insurance. The fire originated in overheated machinery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

China.

BRITISH MINISTER'S ULTIMATUM.

SHANGHAI, October 1.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister, has intimated to the Chinese Government that if his demands are not complied with by to-day he will leave Pekin.

European Turkey.

A RUMOR OF SOME IMPORT.

BERLIN, October 1.—It is reported that the Northern Powers have agreed upon the acceptableness of the proposals made by the Herzegovinan insurgents, and regard them as a satisfactory basis for further negotiation.

SERVER PASHA ORDERED NOT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE CONSULS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.—Instructions have been sent to Server Pasha to receive the reports of the foreign Consuls, but not to enter into any negotiations with them.

ENGAGEMENTS IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, October 1.—Several sanguinary engagements have taken place in Herzegovina between a body of 1,200 insurgents and 4,000 Turks. The first was fought on the 28th ult. near Klepavitza, and two engagements followed on the 29th and 30th near Praptrizza. The insurgents lost fifty-six men, and estimate loss of the Turks at 500. On account of their inferior numbers the insurgents were obliged to retreat.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that Servia has summoned all her subjects abroad to return within three weeks and join the Landwehr.

LONDON, October 2, 6:30 A. M.—Accounts received of the fight at Kiek are conflicting. The *Daily News'* correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs that three battalions of Turks were totally defeated and sixty-five beheaded.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch from Vienna says the leaders of the insurrection are convinced that Servia and Montenegro will engage in the war next spring.

Germany.

PRIESTS SUBMITTING TO THE LAWS.

BERLIN, October 1.—A Breslau paper says that twenty-three priests in that diocese have announced their submission to ecclesiastical laws.

NOT SO THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special telegram from Berlin says that the Bishop of Breslau has notified the Ecclesiastical Court that he is determined not to obey its summons to attend for trial on the grounds that the court is not competent to try him.

France.

AN UNPUBLISHED SPEECH.

PARIS, October 1.—Public attention is at present much occupied with the fact that the *Official Journal* has not yet published the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance at the Ministerial banquet on the 29th of September. It is stated that M. Buffet prohibited the publication of the speech on account of the following sentence: "The coalition of the 24th of May is happily dissolved." M. Buffet thinks that the ministers should examine the matter in a special Cabinet council to be held to-day. Should the speech not ultimately be published by the *Official Journal*, M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, is expected to resign.

Later—A Cabinet council was held today. The question of the publication of Minister Say's speech came up and, after much discussion, was settled. Consequently there will be no material changes. The *Official Journal* will publish the speech tomorrow, with a letter from M. Say explaining the objectionable passage. The letter was read in the Cabinet meeting and approved.

Sweden.

RIOTS AT STOCKHOLM BETWEEN MILITIA AND POLICE.

COPENHAGEN, October 1.—Sanguinary riots have occurred at Stockholm, Sweden, between the militia and police. The militia stormed a police station, wounding a number of policemen. Some of the militia were also wounded. The Life Guards and Horse Guards were summoned from the castle before order was restored. The cause of the trouble is not given.

Spain.

ALFONSO OPENS MADRID UNIVERSITY WITH A SPEECH.

MADRID, October 1.—King Alfonso opened the Madrid University to-day with a speech, in the course of which he said: "I recognize the fact that the circumstances are difficult. Education and enlightenment can alone regenerate Spain and restore peace. It is painful to me to see the civil war still continue, notwithstanding my efforts." General Quesada has arrived at Madrid.

Marine News.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, October 1.—Steamship Cornwall, from New York, arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds and cooler and clear weather.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Chicagos 13, St. Louis 9. At Philadelphia, Mutuals 4, Athletics 2.

The National Convention of Pork Packers will commence its annual session at Chicago next Tuesday.

A dispatch from Kingston, Ontario, says the schooner Peerless is reported ashore at Nine Mile Point, and all hands lost, except the mate.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio have given unanimous consent to the consecration of Dr. McLaren, Bishop-elect of Illinois.

A heavy gale is reported at Archangel, Russia. Six vessels, with cargoes of lumber, bound for England, have been wrecked on Barat, at the mouth of the harbor.

Italy ordered a frigate to proceed from Yokohama to La Union, by way of San Salvador, to enforce the claims of Italian subjects to damages arising from the disturbance in San Miguel.

Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago yesterday, refused to pass upon the sufficiency of the indictment against C. C. Bush, charged with libelling Senator Chandler, unless he was brought into court.

How the License System Works in Massachusetts.

[From the Boston Post.]

The system of license works well for the material interest of the State as well as for the cities and towns where the system is practiced and helps considerably to lift the financial load that taxpayers have to carry, as is shown by the returns that have already come in. One hundred and two towns have made returns to the State House, and from these the State has received $115,864, and the cities and towns $347,502, making a total revenue of $463,466, from liquor licenses. Probably different people will draw different conclusions from these figures, but all who think that means should be judged somewhat by the results that they produce, will have cause to abundantly approve the principle that license fosters. It needs no argument to show that dram-selling and dram-drinking are carried on to a great extent under prohibition as under license, probably to a greater extent so far as the more fiery beverages are concerned; while under the former system the manufactories of the State were taxed to support a body of officials, whose principal business seems to be to compound with illicit liquor vendors. The license law makes dealers are virtually under bonds for behavior, that shall be the least offensive to society. They sell no more liquor than they did before; they pay heavy license contribution much less, and the money that they pay for their privileges is a relief instead of a burden to the tax-payers. The test of license and prohibition has shown that there is hardly a legitimate consideration that is not a gainer by the former. The moral and political atmosphere is made purer, social order is secured to a greater extent, and economically as well, as in more lofty respects prohibition suffers by comparison.

Lancaster is to have a new cotton mill, and is making strides toward becoming the Lowell of Pennsylvania.

Soho and Bellefield Schools, and Burdett Organs.

A committee of professors of the above model schools, after thoroughly examining all the various organs for sale in this city, have pronounced in favor of the Burdett make—they being in their estimation by all odds the tidiest and richest toned as well as the most durable instruments in the market. They therefore purchased two fine Burdett Organs containing nine stops each, for the above mentioned public schools, and they have earned the thanks of the public by their discrimination and good taste in the selection of the Burdett—the latter being by all odds the finest organs extant. They were purchased at H. Klcber & Bro.'s establishment, 122 Wood street, who are the exclusive agents for them.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

Iron City College.

The regular evening sessions of the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, commence on Monday evening next.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

FRUIT PRESERVES!

STRAWBERRIES,	RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,	PINE APPLE,
CHERRIES,	PEACHES,
DAMSONS,	GREEN GAGES,
LIMES,	TAMARINDS,
QUINCES,	CRAB APPLES,
CITRON,	TOMATOES,
CANTON GINGER,	PEARS,
CHANERRIBES,	FIGS,
CUMCUAT ORANGES, in Stone Pots,	
CHINESE GINGER, in Stone Pots,	
CHINESE CHOW-CHOW, in Stone Pots.	

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The second Protestant Episcopal Church Congress will be held in Philadelphia on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of November, and will be presided over by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania. There will be a large representation of clerical and lay delegates, the former including the Bishops of all the dioceses throughout the country. During the sessions there will be discussed a number of theological subjects looking toward the perfection of church work, papers will be read and the debates will be maintained by the members present.

On Friday last, about five o'clock in the evening, Mr. Samuel Danley, the miller at "Hill's Mill," in Diamondville, Indiana county, noticed that something in the fore bay had clogged the water from passing through to the wheel. He went to make an examination, and his distress and horror may be imagined when he pulled out his little son, aged about two years, who had fallen into the race and was swept down to the wheel. The boy was dead when discovered.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—AS BOOKKEEPER or Assistant, by a young man with good reference. Salary no object. Address J. B., Commercial.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER—A set of Books for evening work. Reference satisfactory. Address A. B., Commercial office. This

WANTED—BOOKS OPENED, EXAMINED, Closed, Accounts Revised and Settled, Collections made, Notes Protested. For references, Address S., P. O. Lock Box 814.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A large Manufacturing Company are in want of an A 1 man. Salary liberal. Apply with full experience and references. All communications strictly confidential. Address Box G., Pittsburgh Commercial office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT—A man of experience and thoroughly conversant with the trade, to travel as our Traveling Agent. Communications addressed to us, with reference, will receive prompt attention. JNO. E. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION—WITH some good Rolling Mill, as Salesman, by a young man who has been for some years engaged from House in St. Louis. Has had six years' experience as a salesman and office man, and fully understands his business. Address ENERGY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FRONT ROOMS, with Board, in private family, for gentlemen and wife without board. Apply at 34 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, city Cistern. 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, No. 91 Cliff street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen and Gas fixtures. Grapevine, &c. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-third, corresponding to Grace street, city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. A. BEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 159 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and in good order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, in good order, and good cellar, both in first the order. Rent, $20 00 per month. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THOS. & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—A SAFE AND PROFITABLE business is offered to any one who can command about $3,000. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Apply at ISAAC M. PENNOCK'S, 84 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable, and 4 small Upright sizes, 1 Saw Mills, with Pony Table Rigs complete. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—1 36-inch by 18-foot Boiler complete, 1 8x20-inch Engine, 3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Mortiser, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 3 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Liberty, Pa.

FOR SALE—LAND—ONE THOUSAND Acres of Timber and Mineral Land, in Fayette county, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. For price and terms, inquire of W. D. WOOD & CO., 111 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and Second-hand BOILERS, complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test to pass upon the sufficiency of each boiler. West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street, E. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well painted and in a neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 to an alley. Possession can be had at once. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. P. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FARMS—267 acres of land in Plum township, Allegheny county, Penna., 2 miles from Logan's Ferry station, 12 miles from Pittsburgh; 90 acres in timber; lays level, good soil and fences; watered by springs; coal, &c.; two good frame houses and barns on the property; two farms nicely; two good orchards; two tenement houses; rent from one house, $100 a year. This farm can be bought at a very reasonable price, belonging to an estate. Any one wishing to buy will be pleased to inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of Jean Scott, in Edgewood, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation, the fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with bathing, stabling and other outbuildings, and three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $30,000. Also, a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to THOS. P. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, JOSEPH CAROTHERS, has made application to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a warrant to survey a tract of land, containing two acres, more or less, and situate in Fayette township, the county of Allegheny, and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Peter Leshart, on the northwest by lands formerly of Duncan Hamilton, now of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and on the south and east by lands of said Joseph C. Carothers, said lot having been fenced and cultivated by said Carothers' ancestors.

JOSEPH C. CAROTHERS.

NOTICE.—ON THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1875, an application will be forwarded to the State Auditor General, at Harrisburg, for a Charter of Incorporation of the PITTSBURGH RED LEAD BARREL COMPANY. Capital, $100,000. Object, the manufacture of and dealing in Red Lead Barrels and Materials used therefor, and dealing in Paints connected therewith. Principal office, Pittsburgh, Pa. Duration, sixteen years.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, Attorney.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1875, at 12 M., o'clock, for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. By order of Board of Directors.

SAMUEL SIMES, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY are hereby notified that an election for seven (7) Directors will be held at the Wharfboat of the Company, Monongahela street, on TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

J. B. MCKENNAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1875.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the second day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1869, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general elections, general and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled outside "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1873,

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the county in which he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—He shall have attained the age of twenty-two years at the time he shall offer to vote, or, having previously been a qualified voter or native born citizen of this State, shall have returned after having resided out of the State for more than two years and less than five years, shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and in going to and returning therefrom.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at No. 16 Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert on Fourth avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the sales stable of Kody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district will meet at the office of Alderman Hagar, on Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.

FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.

FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"ORATOR PUFF had two tones to his voice," and so has PERSHING.

OUR Democratic contemporary is in a fair way of carrying off the honors as the champion croaker and scolder in the entire journalistic ranks of the party.

SOME of the Democratic papers complain that the course of the Republican press toward the Erie nominees is "libelous." This, we take it, is on the old principle of "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

THE Chicago *Times* compasses PERSHING's true inwardness in this incisive manner: "He is either a lunatic or a scoundrel, and that is all that is necessary to make any man a good Ohio or Pennsylvania Democrat."

THE Easton *Free Press* reports that the Republican meetings in Northampton county to elect delegates to a nominating convention were very largely attended, and that great enthusiasm prevailed. The Liberals of 1872 are all back in the Republican ranks.

THE Attorney General of Illinois has prepared three cases for appeal to the United States Supreme Court, whereby a final decision will be obtained as to the taxation of railroad capital, stock and franchises, a question upon which the Supreme Court and the Federal courts for that and some other States are widely at variance. The sooner this important question is definitively settled, the better.

THE Prohibition candidate for Governor in Wisconsin has had the good sense to withdraw from the canvass and decline to run. He says that "while he continues to be a staunch and an efficient advocate of the temperance cause, he does not believe in the fanatical policy of delivering the State over to the worst enemies of that cause, which would be the result of dividing the Republican vote by his remaining in the field." Mr. BROWNE, of this State, would consult his own reputation by taking a similar course.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday bears the following emphatic local evidence to the marked and healthy improvement which is taking place in the various branches of trade throughout the country:

"An unusually hopeful and encouraged feeling prevails without exception relative to the fall trade. Many of the heaviest houses report that business was never so brisk as during the past two weeks, and all are agreed that it was never upon a sounder, healthier, or more promising basis. Prices of all goods suiting the consumer needs and must have are lower than for many years past; while, on the other hand, the crops are uniformly heavy throughout the Northwest, prices firm and firm. Our merchants have made large preparations for a fine fall trade, and the season is now sufficiently far advanced to prove the wisdom of their anticipations. The outlook is indeed gratifying."

SOME important experiments were made at Newark, New Jersey, a few days ago, with a newly patented non-freezing water pipe, the successful results of which would seem to settle conclusively the question that a pipe can be constructed, costing no more than the ordinary lead water pipe, that will stand such a severe winter as the last without freezing. The new pipe is of vulcanized iron insulated in several thicknesses of paper and one thickness of felt, with a casing of zinc lined with paper. Where hot water is to be used plaster of Paris may be substituted for paper. It is also claimed that vulcanized iron is impervious to the salts and acids which prevail in water, sometimes seriously affecting lead pipes.

THE grain trade of Buffalo for September, according to the statement of the *Express*, shows a large falling off in receipts, both by lake and rail, as compared with the receipts of the same month last year. The lake receipts compare as follows:

September, 1875	2,556,350
September, 1874	3,919,707

And the railroad receipts by Lake Shore Railroad and via international bridge:

September, 1874	1,554,900
September, 1875	1,004,709

The total receipts by lake and rail from January 1 to October 1 compare as follows:

	1874.	1875.
By lake	46,923,130	39,248,570
By rail	37,713,089	38,631,130
Total	74,645,219	58,022,860

This gives a falling off for the season of 16,615,416 bushels, the railroad receipts showing a much greater decline proportionately than the lake.

PERSHING'S VOTE AGAINST THE SOLDIERS.

Nothing seems to annoy the Democratic papers so much as the resurrected record of PERSHING showing his hostility to any measure which gave to the soldiers in the army, during the late rebellion, the right to vote. They wriggle and squirm under it, and some, such as the Philadelphia *Times*, are reckless enough to declare, in the teeth of the record, that Judge PERSHING uniformly voted for every measure presented to carry into prompt effect the constitutional amendment conferring suffrage upon the brave defenders of the Republic. We have already, by a citation from the *Legislature Record* of 1864, shown this to be untrue, and we propose, now, to go over the ground again.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the early part of the rebellion, was Democratic, and this Democratic court decided that a soldier in the field could not vote. He must be at home, at his own residence, to enjoy that privilege; and under this adverse decision, tinctured, as it undoubtedly was, by the partisan feelings of the judges who rendered it, the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field had all to be brought home in 1863 to secure the defeat of that disinguished Copperhead, Judge WOODWARD, who was that year the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democratic party of the State was, at that time, bitterly opposed to any measure which secured to the soldier his right to vote; and the soldiers who came home for that purpose were reviled, abused and calumniated in every Democratic paper in the State. Judge PERSHING was a candidate for the Legislature, that year, upon the regular Democratic ticket, and if he uttered one word to show that he was not in sympathy with his party upon that question, the proof of it has not yet been submitted. The presumption is that he went with his party, and that he entered the Legislature in 1864 committed, as his party was, against the policy of allowing the soldiers to vote in the field.

In the meantime a Republican Legislature had framed an amendment to the Constitution, which imposed upon the Legislature the duty of providing, by law, such regulations as would secure to soldiers in the field the privilege of casting their ballots. Upon the question of submitting this amendment to a vote of the people, for ratification, Mr. PERSHING, along with all the other members of the House, voted *aye*; but that was not a vote upon the merits of the question; it was not a vote to secure the right of suffrage to the soldier; it was simply a vote to submit to the people the question whether the Constitution should be so amended or not. Doubtless there lingered in the mind of every Democratic member of the House a hope that the people would vote the amendment down, and it was therefore, in their judgment, perfectly safe to leave the matter in their hands.

That such was the motive which actuated Mr. PERSHING is shown by the fact that, when the people came to vote upon this amendment, in the summer of 1864, he went to the polls at his then home, in Johnstown, and, in company with his fellow Democrats in Cambria county, *voted against the amendment*. We have the authority of the Johnstown *Tribune* for this statement, which has not been questioned. In casting this vote this wily Democrat manifested his real purposes and convictions. So far as *he* was concerned, he was determined that the soldier should *not* have the right to vote.

The people, as it happened, thought otherwise. The amendment was adopted, in spite of Democratic opposition at the polls. But, *when* adopted, it was imperative, of itself. It did not, by becoming a part of the Constitution, confer upon the soldier the privilege of voting. It simply imposed upon the Legislature the duty of making provision to that effect, and, without this legislation, the amendment had no force. It did not execute itself, but left to the Legislature the task of putting it into effective operation. A vote, therefore, against the legislation enjoined by this amendment was, in reality, a vote against the policy and purpose of the amendment.

After the popular vote was taken upon the amendment a special session of the Legislature was held in the latter part of August, 1864, to receive the returns of the election and enact the legislation rendered necessary by it. A bill to carry the amendment into effect was introduced into the Senate, amended, passed, and sent to the House.

As soon as it came up for consideration in that body Mr. PERSHING attacked it. He proposed to amend it by substituting a new bill which adopted the New York proxy act. Under this New York act, which allowed every individual in the army to vote by proxy, the Democratic ballot-box stuffers of that State organized one of the most extraordinary and extensive election frauds ever attempted in this or any other country. They ransacked the records of the hospitals and the graveyards, and by their aid, manufactured proxies by the thousand, and by tens of thousands. With these they hoped to be able to carry New York in 1864; but the fraud was discovered in time and frustrated. It was this system of fraud and scoundrelism which Mr. PERSHING proposed to import into Pennsylvania, and his Democratic colleagues in the House, well understanding the advantages it offered them, voted with him in a body to incorporate it in the bill. They failed, by a close vote; but every amendment that was offered to it which was calculated to obstruct the purpose of the bill and render it a nullity, received Mr. PERSHING's aid and vote. The *Legislative Record* proves this, clearly; and no man can read its details without feeling that he was, throughout, an opponent of that bill and of the policy it established. He succeeded, it is true, in getting two new sections, which were offered by him, incorporated in the bill; but, when the bill came up on its final passage, and when the question involved was, will the Legislature perform the duty imposed upon it by the new amendment, or not? Mr. PERSHING *voted* NO! We have given the vote in detail, before, and need not now repeat it.

This was a vote not only against that particular bill, but against the whole policy of the bill. It was a refusal to carry out the injunctions of the new constitutional amendment. It was, practically, a vote to *deny* to the soldier the right of suffrage, because, without such legislation, there could be no such thing as military voting.

The Senate bill having been amended in the House was sent back to the Senate, and that body non-concurred in the amendments. Committees of Conference were appointed, and Mr. PERSHING was one of the conferees on the part of the House. These committees reported that the House recede from a few of its amendments, and that the Senate concur in all the other amendments. This report, the record says, was adopted in both Houses; but there is nothing to show that it was adopted unanimously. The yeas and nays were not called, and that was all.

Now, from the fact that Mr. PERSHING was named on this committee, and that its report was adopted, the impudent claim is set up that this was the final vote upon the bill, and that Mr. PERSHING must therefore have voted for it. But it does not follow. As Mr. MCPHERSON in his Lancaster speech said:

The record shows that the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted. There is no evidence whatever of its having been unanimously adopted. There was no yea and nay vote upon it. The vote taken was either *viva voce*, or by a stand-up count. In either case there was no record, the majority of voices, or votes deciding it. There being no record, no one has a right to assume that it was an unanimous vote, or even a right to assume that Judge Pershing was present. The record does not show whether he was or not. This action took place in the night session, and the only yea and nay vote taken that night on his name is not recorded. He offered no motion during that sitting. He made no sign whatever during it. He may have been there, but there is no evidence upon the record which enables any one to assert it.

The record does not show that Judge Pershing voted on the adoption of the report; nor that he was present. A presumption necessarily arises that he did not vote for it, because it could not have been in harmony with his views, since it struck out the two vital sections which the House inserted on his motion, and modified provisions for opening polls in camps, to which he was inflexibly hostile. The presumption cannot be rebutted except by proof to the contrary, which it rests with Judge Pershing or his friends to produce. You cannot infer the friendship of a recorded enemy. It must be proved. It cannot be proved from the Journal of the House or the *Legislative Record* for they contain no evidence to establish it.

But, beside all this, a vote upon the adoption of the report of a Committee of Conference is *not* a vote upon the merits of a bill. It is simply a vote in favor of one House receding from its amendments to it, and of the other House concurring in other amendments. Those portions of the bill not affected by the amendments had previously been passed upon finally, PERSHING's vote being recorded against them, and they were not in question before either House. The adoption of the report of the committee adopted the amendments only.

We have thus seen that the Democratic party, in 1875, was bitterly hostile to soldier-suffrage; that Mr. PERSHING was in sympathy with it; that he voted at the polls against the adoption of the amendment giving soldiers the right to vote; that he voted for the infamous proxy system as an amendment to the bill to carry that amendment into effect; that he voted against the bill on its final passage in the House; and that he was most probably not present in the House when the report of the Conference Committee was adopted: and we are therefore justified in concluding that Mr. PERSHING was inflexibly hostile to the whole system of soldier-suffrage and would have kept the soldiers from voting, if he could.

EX-STATE TREASURER KEMBLE, in a letter published in the Philadelphia papers, hits Senator WALLACE square and hard. Mr. WALLACE having undertaken to criticise the Funding Bill of February, 1867, as a "specious pretext which increased the interest on the State debt from five to six per cent.," Mr. KEMBLE says that he drew the bill and submitted it to Senator WALLACE, one of the best lawyers in the State, for his revision. Mr. WALLACE returned it without any alteration and voted for it in the Senate with every other Democrat in that body! Either Mr. WALLACE has a very bad memory, or he has presumed on the bad memory of other people. Probably he concluded that, as it is now the Democratic fashion to go back upon the past records of the party, he may as well be oblivious of his, also.

OUR readers will remember the letter of ex-State Treasurer KEMBLE, in which he pitched into BELMONT fiercely for demanding gold for his Pennsylvania bonds. In a letter just published Mr. KEMBLE says:

"And just here let me say that because Mr Belmont was not willing to give up his gold bonds and accept greenbacks in payment, I wrote him a foolish and insulting letter, for which I now take occasion to apologize; an apology long delayed but none the less sincerely given."

The Prospects in Ohio.

A prominent business man from Toledo, Ohio, a Democrat and brother-in-law of a prominent Democratic official of that State, lately made to us some remarkable statements as to the probable result of the Ohio election. The gentleman referred to is a native of Ohio, which State he knows from end to end, and is called every month or two to visit all the principal cities and towns in the State. He has a taste for politics and the sources of information which he can command are so reliable that he has been in the habit, for some years, of backing up his opinions with wagers of large amounts on the results of elections, and has invariably won.

This year the gentleman in question, although, as we said, a Democrat, and one who voted for Allen at the last general election, has made up his book in the firm assurance of the defeat of the Democrats. He has over $1,000 staked, even, against Allen's election, and several hundred dollars two to one on the same result. He says that the defeat of the Democrats is a moral certainity, and while not caring to name any probable majority, he would not be surprised to see the Republicans 30,000 to 50,000 elected.—*Erie Dispatch.*

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Bonnets—"Pull-backs"—New Combinations in Velvet and Wool—New Costumes—New Dinner and Reception Dresses—Children's Fashions.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1875.

When women return from a three or four months' sojourn in the country, the first thing they want is a bonnet. No subject, probably, has such absorbing and perennial interest for the average female mind as this one of bonnet. How does my bonnet look? or, how do I look in my bonnet? are questions which even the most intelligent women ask every time they make a change in their head gear. It may be also because bonnets are always an unknown quantity. No woman ever knows how much or how little an one she is going to get for her money. They set all laws of proportion and value at defiance, for saucer or coal-scuttle, the price is always the same; they are the subjects of every capricious wind that blows, and economy is out of the question when you once place yourself in the hands of a milliner. In vain you say you do not like much trimming, abhor trimming, and have got a feather that will "match;" blandly she takes your feather, declares she knows just what you want and sends you home a bonnet with four yards of ribbon hanging at the back, and bill in proportion. When felt hats were introduced, sensible women smiled; they thought they had got the best of the milliners at last, but the results show that they were mistaken and that the milliners are equal to that and every other emergency. An American felt hat, untrimmed, can be bought for one dollar and a half; an imported felt hat, untrimmed, for about two dollars and a half. A lady bought an American felt the other day, "raw," and took it to a milliner to have it bound, trimmed and made ship-shape. A bill came home with the hat for twenty-five dollars. She went in haste and indignation to the gentleman who presided over the finances of the concern (as men nearly always manages to do that), and asked if there was not some mistake. "No, madame, twenty-five dollars was correct." "Why," said the lady, "the hat itself only cost me a dollar and a half, and to pay twenty-five dollars for trimming it, is absurd." "But madame will observe," remarked the polite man of business, "that it is nearly covered with velvet at ten dollars per yard; that it has upon it a wreath of velvet leaves which cost eight dollars; that an expensive wing has been added in the back; that the labor of an artist has been expended in the endeavor to conceal the fact that the hat cost originally so small a sum."

What could madame say to that?

This is the reason why many millinery houses have failed, they have not and will not adapt themselves to circumstances. A minority only are wise enough to see that but few ladies now have from twenty to fifty dollars to spend upon a single bonnet, and take advantage of the opportunity which felt affords for useful and not inelegant winter hats at avery moderate price.

Shapes are in great variety, but a small, rather oval crown and straight brim which admits of a full trimming beneath, is the favorite for married ladies. Young girls wear a pretty miniature edition of the "Rubens," trimmed with velvet and feathers. Bonnets of velvet very much trimmed with lace will appear as the season advances. Feathers, birdsand the wings and breasts of birds are more used for felts. Russian lace, Valenciennes and real thread and Chantilly are all applied to velvet bonnets in conjunction with velvet flowers, the fine laces being sometimes used to cover or veil—as it is called—the velvet. "Russian" lace is a novelty, expensive but coarse and not likely to acquire much vogue here, as persons who could afford it would probably prefer a genuine antique, of which it is only an imitation.

PULL BACKS.

The cheap wit which usually expends itself upon some part of a woman's dress, has found a mine in the tied-back skirt which has been most industriously worked. The point with the critics is the indecency of a style which indicates so much of the outline of a woman's form; but from this point of view there is no reason whatever for the strictness. Why is a woman's form any more indecorous than that of a mans, and why should not a dress outline the form it covers? If it does not, what is the object of a form at all? and why should beauty in design or art itself be cultivated? Twenty-five years ago women were an enormous mass of skirts which rendered them shapeless and occasioned them great trouble and inconvenience. To preserve a decency and a barrel like absence of form, hoop skirts were invented, the first of which were from four to five yards round, and with dresses over them and a woman inside of them, occupying the width of a broad city sidewalk, and six (three on a side) a street car. Dress then was attacked and lampooned for concealing the form; the days of the first empire were recalled and the classic taste of the Empress Josephine and the ladies of the renowned French *salon* commented upon. Codfish wanted display, wanted to "spread" itself, fought, have been sent abroad to study painting and sculpture, the works of the old masters and the principles of all modern art in order to get ideas not utterly distasteful to modern civilization. Well, codfish went abroad. Whether that had anything to do with getting rid of hoops and the enormous circumference of forms as applied to dress matters not. We have at least got rid of hoops and we have got a dress which is not outrageous, that is neither over used for the lining of cloaks, because it is the only one which can be worn on velvet or any rich fabric without danger of the hairs coming off upon it. A handsome lining costs $60, the silk [a yard and a half wide] is $12 per yard, so the price for a complete garment with a silk dress $150, is not even very exorbitant. An imported one no better in any respect, probably not so handsome, is $250.

WALKING JACKETS.

Basques, jackets and dolmans are all cut long in front and short upon the back. Cloth cloaks take that form also, probably to prevent interference with the drapery which is massed at the back of the skirt. This principle applies to the cloth dolman, and belongs to it, though the difference between the depth at the back and front was much less marked when it first appeared in the spring.

Cloth jackets are otherwise plainly or closely cut, well shaped to the figure and accompanied by short sleeves neatly shaped to the arm. The chief feature of this is the trimming, which consists of Titan or plaited bands of different widths and different styles combined most effectively. Last Winter the trimming was composed of the pipings and folds of heavy black silk, but the combinations of braids are more striking without being at all offensive to good taste. The narrow width braids are composed by a succession of loops, and are inclosed in rows of the wider braids, which are flat.

The basques of dresses, when not of the cuirass form, are cut deeper in front than at the back, but the plain cuirass being unobtrusive is a better permanent form. Evening and opera cloaks assume the dolman or the circular form. The circular, however, is principally confined to silk cloaks and Scotch wraps, the latter, which are in dark blue and black plaids, trimmed with deep woolen fringe matching the colors, and lined with scarlet or black, are exceedingly useful both for day and evening wear.

Rich white opera cloaks are made of thick silk in the dolman style, wadded and lined with white satin. Trimmings of white fur, or of white plain and feathers, cord and tassels are newer than fringe or embroidery, though of course these can be fashionably worn.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

One of the good results of European travel, perhaps, has been to simplify the dress of young children, in large cities at least, and render it less absurdly like the elaborate costumes of their mammas. Boys, fortunately for themselves, soon get out of petticoat strings and are more apt to adopt the garments—few in number, simple in make, style and material—of men.

For girls there is no such salvation. They must be made "pretty" at any sacrifice, and to prettyness in childhood and girlhood half the women in America have been sacrificed. Just now, however, we have come back to the Gabrielle style of dress, the simplest and most convenient of all for girls and small boys. It is made up in checked flannels and Scotch tartans, useful and not expensive materials, and trimmed flat with one box or side plaited ruffle upon the edge, but this is not obligatory. There are suits also which are very easily made for little boys, consisting of a front cut all in one piece, a jacket back and quilt plaited skirt under the jacket attached to a band at the back only. A belt and lower behind finishes these little costumes.

The stylish street garments for a boy or girl of two to five is a sack of black velvet, with a border of Valenciennes lace. If it is a girl the little bonnet should be of drawn velvet (black) trimmed with Valenciennes lace and a pale blue grosgrain ribbon. If it is a boy a soft crowned cap of black velvet, with a white wing. Instead of either of these little bits of white felt may be selected and trimmed with black velvet.

Colored hosiery in stripes, scarlet or neutral tints, has superseded white and unbleached are used altogether for children and may be worn by them without impropriety. But it ought to be made good and permanent. Much of that put upon the market is utterly worthless and the colors are simply an excuse for adding largely to the price. There need be no change in the fashion of hose for children and, as it is usually put to hard service, it ought for a high price be of enduring quality.

JENNIE JUNE.

Guilty. The indicted "crooked" distillers of Milwaukee are supporting eighteen of their former employees with their families in Canada just over the border. Payments are sent to them weekly by special messenger.

The Peruvian Government offers to dispose of 50,000 tons guano, at the deposits, at a fixed price, to buyers in the United States, the monopoly of the contractors in this country having been suspended for the purpose.

The reviving interest in old literature is causing a demand for type of ancient kind.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If the *Post* cannot get fish it should try oatmeal.

Lo's terms for the Black Hills real estate are too high.

Allen's political health grows more and more pre-Cary-ous.

Those Fall River workingmen's troubles loom less darkly than a few days ago.

Sbroeder's experimental air-ship will be ready in about three weeks. Get the obituaries ready.

An Indiana Granger recently swindled a lawyer out of a load of wood. The case is recorded for court.

The United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland has been leased to the City Hospital Association.

We have incurred the displeasure of the Alabama *State Journal*, and we hope Sam won't steal from us, now.

With the exception of Bill Allen, Tilden has the most dangerous case of Presidential snake-bite on record.

Potato diggers are quoted in Iowa at $2 75 per day; college valedictorians and poets rate somewhat lower.

Just picture it! There is a religious body in Chicago which gives chromos to all those who attend its services.

"And the spears shall be turned into pruning hooks." At Salt Lake cavalry swords are sold for corn cutters.

The preparations for the great revival of religion in Chicago are fast approaching completion. The Woodhull is there.

An English shipsmith is building for the navy two boats, of which the engines, hull and boilers will be of steel throughout.

Californians think that in a few years they will realize more money from their exports of fruit than from those of wheat.

The shucks and caps are beginning to lose their grip on the chestnuts and acorns, and it will soon be time to go a-chestnuting.

"The use of the velocipede is being introduced in the Italian armies." Probably to enable them the better to wheel into line.

Rumor has it that the Richmond *Enquirer* is shortly to be removed to Washington city, to be published as a Democratic daily.

Steel is almost everywhere replacing iron, as the result of making it directly from carbureted iron by the Bessemer process.

Having laid their heads together the municipal authorities of Washington have solemnly decided that wooden block pavements are a nuisance.

The Louisiana sugar crop for this year is estimated at 116,867 hogsheads, against 89,498 last year. The molasses crop is estimated at 11,616,828 gallons.

Take it easy. Overwork is authoritatively announced as the cause of most of the insanity among the patients in the Bethlehem Hospital, London.

At Memphis, the other day, Henry Ward Beecher sold for $17. Theodore Tilton brought $13, and Mrs. Tilton brought only $5. They were "wax figgers."

And now it appears that co-operative firms and corporations in England exhibit a proportion of failures fully equal to those of works conducted by hire.

The following model will, duly executed and witnessed, was recently presented for probate in Massachusetts: "July 12, 1875. I give all my property to my wife."

Says the *Inter-Ocean:* The Pennsylvania Democrats struck a "fat thing" when they took up Piollet. But he leans far too heavily on the party for its comfort.

A Connecticut paper roodly says: "People are beginning to object to the sale of forty-rod whisky in Rhode Island, on the ground that it kills out of the State."

The latest field for woman's labor is that of the commercial traveler, sometimes known as the "drummer." Peoria, Ill., has the distinction of having set the fashion.

At Duluth, the other day, a floating island set sail from its anchorage and impelled by a strong wind and current moved straight to and through the canal out into Lake Superior.

An Indiana judge recently granted a new trial to a man convicted of a serious crime, of whose guilt there were no reasonable doubts, on the ground that a *juror had taken notes of the evidence!*

Recent experiments show that the English country boy has considerably the advantage in height and weight over the English town boy. The latter, however, probably makes it up in depth.

A Republican member of the Texas Constitutional Convention has presented a resolution declaring that women should have all the political rights that man has, and that she is man's equal in every respect.

Since the close of the war over three thousand people have been afforded passage to and established in Liberia, and thousands of others are earnestly pressing their demands upon the colonization society.

PERSONAL.

John Morrissey has sold out his famous "club" house in New York city, and is going to be a reformed gambler.

Colonel John B. Lewis, the author of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings," is no more. He died in Rankin county, Miss., last week.

All the guests have now left the summit of the White Mountains, and only two signal officers remain to endure the cold and storms of the coming winter.

At Jerseyville, Ills., they have a man named Bates who has not shaved his beard since Mr. Lincoln's first election, and declares that he will not until the Democrats elect their President. He is probably a victim of Jersey lightning.

A remarkable case of somnambulism occurred at Greenville, Ga., recently. A negro boy, about fourteen years old, who had assisted in taking a bee tree and hiving the bees, in a piece of woods some miles or more from home, got up in his sleep during the night, and, going to where the hive had been left, shouldered it and brought it to the house, without waking, having crossed several deep gullies and three ten-rail fences.

Kite-flying has been quite an epidemic of late at Southbridge, Mass. Not long since, says the Springfield *Republican*, the boys in the "specshop" raised a monster, fourteen feet long, which required several men to manage. A man of large proportions and heavy weight offered to bet "that he could hold him." The bet was quickly taken, and the too-confident individual died the cord around his waist and grasped it with his hands, but no sooner had he said, "Let go," than he was off like a shot and gardens, and was glad enough, after yelling like mad, to be rescued from his perilous position.

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread ruin and disaster, but many blight have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the receding waters, have exhaled a fat-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The present demand for which, more particularly in the West and south, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the Greatest Assortment,
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President,
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounding semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Jas. Gwinner, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d.
Nos. 165, 167
Large Arrivals of
NEW DRESS GOODS!
We now offer an immense stock of all the most desirable Materials, Colors and Styles in Medium and Fine Dress Goods, at such exceedingly Low Prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory to those who desire the best value for their money.
New Black All Wool Cashmeres,
All Qualities, from 62½c to $1 75.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
Best value we have ever offered, in all prices, from 25c to 87½c.
ALL THE NEW FALL COLORS IN
French Merinos and Cashmeres, Mohairs, Pongees and Serges, Sateens, Poplins and Thibet Cloths, Camels' Hair Cloths, All Wool Suitings.
THE NEW PLAID STYLES IN
Camels' Hair Cloths, Elegant All Wool Cashmeres, Plaid Serges, Thibet Cloths, &c. Bright Plaid Poplins and Twills.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
SILKS!
Good Black Dress Silks, at $1 00 and $1 25.
Extra Bargains in Black Silks, at $1 50 to $2 00.
Best Black Dress Silks, at much under value.
New Plain Colored Dress Silks, very low.
New Dress Goods Received Daily.
Jos. Horne & Co.
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199
Penn Avenue,
Announce Continued Arrivals of Ladies and Misses'
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
MUFFS AND BOAS.
Small Boys' Fur Trimmed Ulsters.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
Black Dress Silks,
In favorite brands, now complete. Prices the Very Lowest.
CHOICE SHADES IN
Dark Colored and Party Silks,
A Full Line of the New Style
Plaid and Striped Velvets
Colored and Black.
Black, Costume & Trimming Velvets,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
BLACK MATELLESSE CLOTH.
Our Trimming Department contains everything that is new in the way of
Crimped, Fluted and Chenille Fringes,
In both Black and Colored.
MOSS AND BRAID INSERTINGS.
FEATHER AND FUR TRIMMING.
Heavy Real Mohair Braids,
½ to 3 inches wide, in Black and Colored.
Worsted Fringes and Inserting.
Buttons and Ornaments.
Sash and Trimming Ribbons.
New Styles Ladies' Fine Neck Scarfs, with Duchesse Lace Ends.
Long Black and White Net Scarfs.
FELT HATS,
In Black and Dark Cloth Shades.
Feathers, Flowers and Birds.
HOSIERY.
Fine, Fancy and Plain Cashmere Hose, for Ladies and Children, in Very Choice Styles.
Merino Vests and Drawers,
Light and Heavy Weight, in all Sizes, for Ladies and Misses.
RETAIL STORES
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862, will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d.
WILLIAM
SEMPLE,
and 169 Fede
ral Street, All
FOR OUR OCT
OBER SALES!!
New and Desirable
Goods in all Depart
LADIES' SUITS,
ments of the House!
Outside Garments, &c.
In this department we exhibit the latest and most desirable designs in garments made up in the very best manner, all of which will be offered at the Lowest Possible Prices.
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS,
In Cashmere, Alpacas, Mohairs, DeBeges, &c.
Costumes and Overgarments
In all the Fashionable Materials in Plaid and Plain Suitings.
CLOTH, CASHMERE AND SILK
Sacques, Cloaks, &c.
Suits and Outside Garments,
Made to Measure for Ladies and Misses.
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
New Paisley and Ottoman Shawls, New Woolen Shawls, all sizes, Mourning Shawls, all qualities, Ladies and Children's Furs.
Shoe and Boot Department!
We have just opened a very large stock of everything desirable in Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys'
SHOES, BOOTS, &c.
AUTUM
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
DRY GOOD
AND MILLIN
Our stock being now complete in every and many lines of Goods of our own
Close Cash and Short Time Buyers examine before purchasing,
LOWEST PRICES
SOLE AGE
HARMONY BARRED
MEDICAL.
THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, each year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of
NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature, hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance. Dyspepsia, or a loss of the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though not but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering its possessor, what is commonly called a wishy-washy, or fickle-minded man.
The condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by
THE GREAT BALM OF SYRICUM AND LORTHROP'S TONIC PILLS,
Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. They are equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Blotches, Erysipelas, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-colored Blotches, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Rheumatism and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best
BLOOD MEDICINE
Ever placed before the people, and are warranted what is claimed. Powerful Alteratives never originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dyspepsia, and Melancholia.
Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWELL & CO., Philada., Pa.
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342 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all forms of Sexual and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, diseases of the eyes, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, befalling

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

Tribune No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 1, 1875.

The loan market was exceedingly quiet to-day with nothing to disturb the placid surface of affairs. Money continues very abundant although the national banks were not discounting any considerable amount of paper, and will probably not make any efforts to find paper before the middle of next week. The discount lines of the banks are estimated to be proportionately low, and the deposits large—estimates which the expected statement will test. At all events the funds held by the banks are in excess of the volume of commercial paper offering at bank counters of such character as bankers will look at now-a-days.

Some bankers are discussing the subject of having a regular statement of the condition of all the banks made through the Clearing House. There is no doubt that such a statement would be a great benefit not only to bankers but to all the business classes. It would act as a check upon unsafe and careless banking, and would serve to inform the public and banking circles, especially of the condition of the financial institutions, concerning whose operations there can hardly be too much publicity. The weekly statements of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks are deemed an indispensable feature in the financial circles of those cities, and the publicity gained by the periodical statements of the national banks has resulted in no slight degree to the increase of public confidence in those institutions. An arrangement for a weekly or bi-weekly statement of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny banks, while it might clash against some interests at first, would eventually prove of great value to the banking and business public.

—The New York *Bulletin* comments upon the announcement of the opening of the Bank of California, says that it has always been a peculiarity of the San Francisco people to put the best face on affairs and to keep up a good heart, under circumstances which would probably be used by some older communities as a favorable pretext for keeping up a croaking chorus. We may be reminded, however, that California is young, and that over-confidence is always an infirmity of youth; but the answer to that is, it is better to err on the side of too much confidence than on the side of none at all. Presumption and self-assurance are certainly not desirable traits; and still, if one must choose, they are infinitely preferable to the feeling that yields at the first touch of misfortune to panic and despair.

—The New York *Tribune* publishes an interesting resume of the leading points in the history of the French legal tenders. Senator Schurz, in his speech at Cincinnati the other day, made substantially the same statement, though in more general terms. The facts may be arranged under the following heads:

1. The aggregate circulation of notes of the Bank of France, including "notes payable to order," was on

	Francs.
September 11, 1873	2,860,244,276
September 9, 1875	2,361,810,283
Decrease	528,424,993

2. Counting five francs as equal to one dollar, this is a contraction of $105,684,999 in twenty-four months.

3. The notes of the Bank of France is the only paper money in which creditors in France. They are a legal tender, are paid and received as the equivalent of money for a year or more have been as good as gold.

4. The maximum note circulation of the Bank of France was reached on September 11, 1873, when it was 3,071,000,000 francs, or $614,200,000. The total on September 9, 1875, as above given, is equal to $472,400,000, being a contraction of $141,800,000 in less than two years.

5. This contraction is not accidental, like the trifling reduction which has taken place during the current year in our legal tender and bank note issues. It is the language of the inflationists, it is "forced."

6. During the war and the payment of the indemnity the French government borrowed of the bank an immense sum in notes, for which it paid only one per cent per annum interest, that rate being barely a sufficient compensation to the bank for manufacturing and handling the notes.

7. For the past two years the French Government has been steadily paying its debts to the bank, preferring to find the one per cent loan into five per centsrather than encounter the risks of an increased paper circulation.

8. The total amount of this one per cent. war debt due from the Government to the bank was, on

	Francs.
September 11, 1873	1,374,052,500
September 9, 1875	619,620,000
Reduction	754,432,500
Equal to	$144,886,500

9. By a recent treaty with the bank the Government engages to pay off the entire amount of this war debt by the end of the year 1878.

10. The bank is expected before the full payment of all its liabilities in coin on January 1, 1878, by which time the Government engages to redeem its war notes.

11. In the interval the policy of the bank is not "to make the volume of the currency equal to the needs of trade," but, on the contrary, it has steadily contracted its advances on the narrowest security and constantly kept a higher rate of discount than that ruling in the open market. As a consequence of this policy the discounts of the bank have diminished as follows. There were on

	Francs.
September 11, 1873	948,959,275
September 9, 1875	509,851,588
Decrease	442,754,987
Equal to	$88,550,997

12. At the present time the rate of discount at the Bank of France is four per cent, while that at the Bank of England is only two, and the current rates in Paris outside of the bank are from 2½ to 3%.

13. In consequence of this double operation, *i. e.*, the repayments of the Government and of the paivate debtors, the enormous disproportion cited as we have shown above, and the specie in possession of the bank has increased as follows: It was on

	Francs.
September 11, 1873	706,962,962
September 9, 1875	1,618,943,228
Increase	910,973,226
Equal to	$182,614,647

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
October 1, 1875.						
Gold	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅜	....	....	....	123⅜	....
5-20's, 1864	119¼	....	....	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1865,	119¼	....	....	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	....	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅝	....	....	....	121⅝	....
5-20's, 1867,	121¾	....	....	....	121¾	....
5-20's, 1868	121¾	....	....	....	121¾	....
10-40's	116⅝	....	....	....	116⅝	....
10-40's, coupons	116¾	....	....	....	116¾	....
Currency 6's	124	....	....	....	124½	....
New 5-per cents	107¾	....	....	....	107¾	....
Western Union Tel	76¾	76⅝	76¾	....	76¾	76⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37	....
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	101	....	100	....	....
American Express	....	90	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	42½	....	43⅜	....	102
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	....	....	102¾
Erie	....	....	....	16⅜	....	16⅜
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	54⅜	....	54	54⅜	....	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	97¾	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	90	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	....	39¾
Do. preferred	83⅜	....	....	82⅞	....	83¼
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	108	108¼
St. Paul common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	....	34¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	62¾	....	63¼
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	67½	67½
Fort Wayne	97¾	....	....	....	97¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	....	17¾	....	17	17¼
Union Pacific	....	....	....	64½	....	66¾
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾	19½	19½	19	19	19
Atlantic & Pacific-RR	....	....	....	9	....	9¾
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	50⅝
Reading	.....	.....	50¾
United Cos's of N. J	130¼	131	130½
Oil Creek	.....	.....	10½
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	61⅝
Allegheny Valley	.....	93	.....
Central Transp'n Co	48¾	49	.....
C. and St. L. m. s	75	.....	.....
Empire Transp'n Co	.....	.....	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $84,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. Imports of dry goods $2,624,000. Clearings $238,000,000. Bankers' balances $30,000,000.

GOLD

Opened at 117, fell off to 116¾ and closed at 116⅞. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-13, 3-64 and 1-32 per cent, per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm in the late afternoon dealings, the leading feature having been an advance in Union Pacific land grants from 99 to 100¾ ex. interest. State bonds quiet, except Tennessees sixes, which are a little lower. Stocks opened irregular and lower, the chief feature being Union Pacific, which declined from 69¼ to 64⅜ with a subsequent recovery to 65⅞. This stock was weak and active for long time past. No reason was assigned for the decline beyond some rumors of loans being called. Missouri and Pacific opened at 38¾ ex dividend and declined to 37½, with a recovery later to 37 and a reaction to 36⅝@36¾. Western Union declined from 76¾ to 76 and rallied to 76⅝. Lake Shore declined from 54½ to 53¾. North western from 39¾ to 39⅜, preferred from 83¼ to 83. Mississippi from 17¾ to 16¾. Wabash from 67½ to 67, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 19¾ to 19⅜. Pacific Mail advanced from 37¼ to 37⅝ and then advanced to 37¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred declined to 9. Erie was dull, selling at 16⅞ to 16⅝. At second call the market was firm, quotations showing a recovery of ½@¾ per cent. from the lowest point. Stocks were firm and higher during the last hour of business, with the principal activity in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union and Union Pacific. Pacific Mail advanced from 36¾ to 37¼ and closed at 37¾. Western Union rose from 76 to 76¾, closing at 76⅝. Lake Shore recovered from 53¾ to 54¼. Union Pacific was actively and recovered to 67¾, closing weak at 67⅜@67½. Northwestern advanced to Erie to 16⅞ at. Paul to 34¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 17⅜. Missouri Pacific to 37¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 9¾. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 154,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 26,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 13,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	76¾
Pacific Mail	37¾
Lake Shore	54
Wabash	67½
Wells-Fargo Ex	98
Fort Wayne	97¾
Terre Haute	6
Do preferred	18
Chicago & Alton	39¾
Do preferred	103
Ohio & Mississippi	17
C. C. & I. C	37½
Burling'n & Q'cy	111¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Delaware & Lack	119½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	9¾
Canada Southern	79½
Central Pac. bds	107½
Union Pac. bds	104½
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅜
5-20's, 1864	119¼
5-20's, 1865	119¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1868	121¾
10-40's	116⅝
Currency 6's	124½
New 5's	107¾
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	80
Tennessee, new	80½
Virginia, new	40¾
Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, old	40¾

LONDON, October 1, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56,000. Consols 93 27-32. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 107⅜; do 10-40's, 103⅜; new 5's, 106; Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 14¾; preferred 28.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 1.—United States bonds —New fives, 94.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—Gold 116¾. Sight par. Sterling—Commercial 552½@553½; bank nominal.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 1, 1875.

The unfavorable weather with which the month opened to-day was a damper on trade to a considerable extent, and transactions fell off so materially that there was little to report except the fact. The dull and lifeless trade of the day is regarded as natural and only temporary. Prices were nominally unchanged and everything was quiet.

A recent dispatch to the Chicago *Times* gives a summary of the latest department reports in reference to this season's crops:

WASHINGTON, September 29—The following are the most important crop features taken from the advance sheets of the monthly report of the Agricultural Department for August and Sept mber.

The cool ship is of full average weight, or a little above in nearly all the States. Those deficient are: Massachusetts, four per cent.; Pennsylvania and California, two per cent.; Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, one per cent.; Wisconsin and Tennessee are two per cent. above the average. New York, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas are one per cent. above the average. The remaining States are full average.

The tobacco crop has greatly fallen off since the last report. From a condition twenty per cent. above the average in August, September returns indicate a reduction to ten per cent. below the average. East of the Alleghanies in Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky has fallen from 134 to 82; Ohio from 98 to 71; Indiana from 96 to 84; Wisconsin from 99 to 94. West of the Mississippi river, Missouri, the only large tobacco-producing State, shows a decline of five per cent. above the average —a gain of three per cent. since July, notwithstanding some local injury by storms. The figures indicate that, with very little but small crops, show some improvement, but are below the average. Insect injuries are rarely mentioned in the reports of this crop.

New York and Wisconsin, which together produce more than three-fourths the crop of the hops of the United States, have largely increased their acreage—the former ten per cent. and the latter seven per cent. Kansas has also engaged largely in hop-raising, having increased her acreage fifty per cent. Thirteen Counties reporting an increased acreage are also noted in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa, the increase in the last named being fourteen per cent. New Hampshire, Delaware and Kentucky maintained their last year's areas, while the other hop-producing States fell off. New York and Kansas report the highest condition—ten per cent. above the average. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Oregon, are full average or about. The other hop-producing States are below the average, ranging from twenty-nine in Pennsylvania to eighty-three in Minnesota.

The number of stock hogs kept for fattening is generally below that of last year, the only States reporting an equal number being Vermont, North Carolina and Georgia. As last year witnessed a considerable reduction from its predecessor, the present report does not indicate any superabundance in the country. The New England States show but a slight diminution, except in Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the deficiency will probably be about ten per cent. The Middle States fall below last year from two per cent. in Pennsylvania to seven per cent. in New Jersey. The south Atlantic States, except North Carolina, are deficient from two per cent. in Georgia to ten per cent. in Virginia. The Gulf States show about one per cent. in Louisiana, to thirteen per cent. in Texas. In the inland Southern States the deficiency ranges from six per cent. in West Virginia to twenty-one per cent. in Tennessee. In the great pork-producing States north of the Ohio river and west of the Alleghanies there is a very considerable reduction—in Ohio and Indiana fifteen per cent., Michigan eighteen per cent., Illinois fifteen per cent., Wisconsin and Minnesota four per cent., Iowa ten per cent., Missouri thirty-one per cent., Kansas forty-seven per cent., and Nebraska twenty-four per cent. The deficiency in the crop of corn by grasshoppers cause a heavy export of hogs from the last two States, and the ravages in Missouri. On the Pacific coast, California falls five per cent. short of last year, and Oregon two per cent. No State reports an increased number. The average condition as to size and weight shows a decline from last year, but not to so great an extent as in the number. Oregon is an exception; Texas shows about the same as last year; Nebraska one per cent. above, and California two per cent. above the average. The condition of the hogs is generally reported as being in good health.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a rather dull business in grain circles to-day. Wheat was steady and firm at unchanged quotations. We quote old wheat at 55@58 per bushel for white; 51@54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; choice do $1 40@1 45. Corn was easy but unchanged. We quote shelled at 72@73c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for light mixed; 68@70c for low-mixed; ear corn 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were quiet and firm. We quote Western white at 46@47c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 44@45c; dark do 43@44c. Rye—Barley was quiet and easy. We quote at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2; spring; $1 09@1 05 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady market. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the local millers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $5 75. Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY The market is easy. We quote prime new No. 1 timothy on track at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00. Upland prairie is dull at $17 00@18 00. Baled straw is active at $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing prices are $27 00. Loose straw has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $18 00@17 00. Oat straw is $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Prices continue easy but quotably changed. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime medimms.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote new buckwheat flour at $10 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market is easy with increased receipts. We quote extra creamery rolls at 32@34c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 29@32c; common do good 26@28c; common to fair 18@24c.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted steady at $11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market is steady and active. We quote at 13@13½c ₱ lb. for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13c; Switzer 10@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

EGGS—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 00 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with fair questions generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—New honey is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prices are easy but quotably unchanged. We quote at 50c ₱ bushel in car lots on track, and 60@65c from store. The quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel; 60@90c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 00@3 50 per bbl for Baltimores; $3 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@70c per pair.

TURKEYS—Are declined to quiet at 17@18c; thirty seed is jobbing at $2 00@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 50@2 90. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15½@15¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed and unsold at 15c; dried beef tongues, per dozen $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10@10½c; half bbls do 10½c; in buckets, 11½c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 12c; in 5 ₱ do, 12¼c; in 8 ₱ do, 12½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@6½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; mediu do, 7¼@8c.

Groceries.

Trade continues active and satisfactory in standard groceries, at unchanged prices, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A...ll c	11⅛
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B...10	10¾
Prime Rio	24 c	Do. extra C...10	10⅜
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C...9	9⅞
Java	34@c	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12⅝c
Rio, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11⅜c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11⅜c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11⅛c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Str'ly ch'e N. O.	74@76c
Young Hyson	60@$1 00	Prime	68@70c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Good	60c
Imperial	50@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	50@$1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Rices.		Pearl	5½c
Choice Carl'a	8½c	Silver	9½c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Corn	10¼c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Common to fair	$4 35
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	17½@18c	Extra shaved ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do N. Y. City ₱ bx	6 50
Nutmegs	80 c	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c		
Candies.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb. pkgs	5½c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c
Mould	12 c		

Petroleum.

October 2—The Buffalo papers have received the following intelligence from the Bradford oil region, over which they are making considerable fuss:

CARROLLTON, September 29.—The new Crocker well has flowed 1,000 and fifty barrels within the last twelve hours. She is still drilling in the second sand rock. This beats all previous records in that depth.

The Olmsted well flowed twenty-four hours in a five hundred barrel tank (or two hundred barrels) from eleven o'clock in the forenoon yesterday to six o'clock this morning.

Great excitement here. Old operators regard these developments as facing the future of this territory, and predict that the star of empire in the oil-goosing world will move from Butler and Clarion hither.

CRUDE—The market was quiet and rather weak under the influence of the reports from the McKean district, although no decided decline was established. The quotations were at $1 30 @1 32½ for fondui ceri ificates; $1 30@1 32½ for United do; $1 27½@1 30 for Union do; $1 27½@1 30½ for immediate shipment. The transactions were small, the aggregate reported being but 2,000 barrels.

REFINED—There was an easy and rather drooping market. We quote standard white on the cars at 13½@13¾c. New York rules at 13¾@14c for prompt and early October. Philadelphia is quoted at 13½@13¾c. Baltimore is quoted at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain quiet and unchanged at $1 37½@1 40 for city made; $1 29@1 25 for country do; 80@$1 00 for second hand.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, October 1.—The *Derrick* says: The crude market in the oil region was excessively dull and feverish during the first quarter of September returns indicate a reduction to ten per cent. below the average. East of the Alleghanies in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Indiana from 134 to 82; Ohio from 98 to 71; Indiana from 96 to 84; Wisconsin from 99 to 94. West of the Mississippi river, Missouri, the only large tobacco-producing State, shows a decline of five per cent. above the average —a gain of three per cent. since July, notwithstanding some local injury by storms. The figures indicate that, with very little but small crops, show some improvement, but are below the average. Insect injuries are rarely mentioned in the reports of this crop.

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Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		Mag Sal	3@ 4
Acetic	8@ 12	Manna S F	60@1 25
Citric	1 20@1 30	Morphia S P & W	2 40@2 50
Oxalic	12@ 15	Nux Vo	1 25@1 50
Sulphuric	2@ 4	Oil Vitriol	3@ 5
Tartaric	60@ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 38@2 50	Anise	2 80@3 00
Alum.		Bergamot, ₱ lb	3 75@4 00
Calcined, ₱ lb	6@ 7	Castor, ₱ lb	1 20@1 25
Lump	3½@ 4	Cinnamon, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25
Alt Carb, ₱ lb	12@ 15	Cloves, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25
Aqua	2@ 3	Cod liv, gal	1 90@2 00
Ammonia, ₱ lb	50@ 60	Lemon, ₱ lb	2 50@3 00
Bakes.		Linseed, raw	61@ 65
Soda, ₱ lb	4@ 6	Linseed, boiled	65@ 70
Sal Coda, ₱ lb	2½@ 3	Neats F, gal	1 90@2 00
Saleratus, ₱ lb	5@ 6	Olive, ₱ gal	2 75@3 50
Bark.		" qu'ts, doz	6 25@9 00
Cassia, ₱ lb	25@ 30	Peppermint, ₱ lb	3 00@3 50
Cinch red	1 20@1 30	Origan, ₱ lb	70@ 90
" pale	1 50@1 60	Pepper, ₱ lb	2 00@2 50
" con, ₱	20@ 40	Rosemary, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50
Blood Lard.		Sassafras, ₱ lb	1 00@1 25
American, ₱ lb	5@ 6	Sperm	2 40@2 50
Castile, ₱ lb	12@ 15	Tanner's	2 25@2 50
Genuine	7@ 8	Whale, gal	85@ 90
Mottled	6@ 7	Winter, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25
Olive, ₱ lb	11@ 12	Opium, ₱ lb	9 00@9 50
Palm	6@ 7	Paris, ₱ lb	3 75@4 00
Yellow	5@ 6	Rochelle, ₱ lb	26@ 28
Brimstone, ₱ lb	4@ 5	Rochrom, ₱ lb	25@ 26
Camphor, ₱ lb	2 85@3 00	Soda, ₱ lb	3 15@3 40
Cantharides, ₱ lb	1 80@2 12	Soap Cast, ₱ lb	11@ 14
Chamomile, ₱ lb	30@ 35	Soap Castile, ₱ lb	12@ 14
Chalk prepared	6@ 8	Sugar L'ds, ₱ lb	24@ 25
Chalk precipitated	10@ 12	Turp spirgal	42@ 45
Chloroform, ₱ lb	1 10@1 20	*Roots.*	
Cloves	70@ 75	Gentian	8@ 12
Copperas, ₱	2@ 3	Ginger E'lish	18@ 20
Cream tart	45@ 50	" Jamaica	25@ 30
Cubebs	15@ 20	Ipec pow, ₱ lb	3 50@4 00
Cuttlebone	25@ 30	Jalap pow, ₱ lb	80@ 85
Emery Emb	10@ 12	Liquorice, ₱ lb	12@ 14
Epsom salts	3@ 4	Rhub E. I., ₱ lb	1 00@1 50
Ergot, ₱ lb	25@ 30	Sarsa Hon, ₱ lb	60@ 65
Flake White	12@ 15	Senega	75@ 80
Gelatine, ₱ lb	75@ 80	Valer Engl, ₱ lb	25@ 30
Glue, ₱ lb	25@ 30	" Germ, ₱ lb	25@ 30
Glycerine, ₱ lb	18@ 20	Sal Ammoniac	12@ 15
Iodine	4@ 5	" Epsom	3@ 4
Indigo, ₱ lb	75@ 90	" Soda	2½@ 3
Iodide Potass, ₱ lb	3 15@3 40	*Seed.*	
Isinglass, ₱ lb	60@ 65	Canary	5@ 6
Lead, red, ₱ lb	7½@ 8	Hemp	7½@ 8
Lead, white, ₱ lb	7½@ 8	Cardamon, ₱ lb	2 00@2 50
Lime, ₱ bbl	1 00@1 10	Coriander, ₱ lb	8@ 10
Madder, ₱ lb	14@ 17	Senna, Al, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Magnesia, ₱ lb	30@ 35	Worm, ₱ lb	12@ 15
Magnesia, ₱ lb	3@ 4	*Soda.*	
Manna S F, ₱ lb	60@1 25	Bi-carb, ₱ keg	4½@ 5
Morphia S P & W, ₱ oz	2 40@2 50	Hyposulphite	2½@ 3
Nux Vo, ₱ lb	1 25@1 50	Nitrate	4@ 5
Oil.		Prussiate, ₱ lb	25@ 30
Anise, ₱ lb	2 80@3 00	Sulphate, ₱ lb	1½@ 2
Bergamot, ₱ lb	3 75@4 00	*Spirits.*	
Castor, ₱ lb	1 20@1 25	Alcohol, ₱ gal	2 38@2 50
Cinnamon, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25	Brandy, ₱ gal	3 00@5 00
Cloves, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25	Gin, ₱ gal	2 00@3 00
Cod liv, gal	1 90@2 00	Rum, ₱ gal	2 00@3 00
Lemon, ₱ lb	2 50@3 00	Whisky, ₱ gal	1 10@1 20
Linseed, raw	61@ 65	*Sulphur.*	
Linseed, boiled	65@ 70	Flour	4½@ 5
Neats F, gal	1 90@2 00	Roll No 1	3½@ 4
Olive, ₱ gal	2 75@3 50	*Oil.*	
" qu'ts, doz	6 25@9 00	Anise	2 80@3 00
Peppermint, ₱ lb	3 00@3 50	Bergamot, ₱ lb	3 75@4 00
Origan, ₱ lb	70@ 90	Castor, ₱ lb	1 20@1 25
Pepper, ₱ lb	2 00@2 50	Cinnamon, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25
Rosemary, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50	Cloves, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25
Sassafras, ₱ lb	1 00@1 25	Cod liv, gal	1 90@2 00
Sperm	2 40@2 50	Lemon, ₱ lb	2 50@3 00
Tanner's	2 25@2 50	Linseed, raw	61@ 65
Whale, gal	85@ 90	Linseed, boiled	65@ 70
Winter, ₱ lb	2 00@2 25	Neats F, gal	1 90@2 00
Opium, ₱ lb	9 00@9 50	Olive, ₱ gal	2 75@3 50
Paris, ₱ lb	3 75@4 00	" qu'ts, doz	6 25@9 00
Rochelle, ₱ lb	26@ 28	Peppermint, ₱ lb	3 00@3 50
Rochrom, ₱ lb	25@ 26	Origan, ₱ lb	70@ 90
Soda, ₱ lb	3 15@3 40	Pepper, ₱ lb	2 00@2 50
Soap Cast, ₱ lb	11@ 14	Rosemary, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50
Soap Castile, ₱ lb	12@ 14	Sassafras, ₱ lb	1 00@1 25
Sugar L'ds, ₱ lb	24@ 25	Sperm	2 40@2 50
Turp spirgal	42@ 45	Tanner's	2 25@

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.532	49	93	N.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
2 P. M.	29.722	46	83	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	29.992	43	75	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.809 Highest thermom....52
Mean thermometer....48 Lowest thermom....42
Rainfall....76

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Day and Evening Classes.

At the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on or address, J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Our Markets.

A regular meeting of the Market Committee was held last evening, Mr. Musgrave in the chair.

Superintendent Caskey reported receipts for the month of September as follows:

Diamond Market	$1,649 42
Fifth Avenue Market	209 06
South Side Market	450 00
Fifth Ward Market	12 00
Total	$2,371 48

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Musgrave presented his resignation as a member of the committee, but it was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

Temperance Jubilee Meeting.

The seventh of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

The exercises will be conducted by Messrs. Morris and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln, assisted by Mrs. Lincoln, will preside at the organ and sing the beautiful and ever popular "Gallilee" songs, also other new and inspiring selections.

The topic talks, interspersed with song, will be "The Red Lights," "The Open Door," "An Ineline Plane," "A Sudden Call." The audiences in attendance at these meetings have increased to such an extent that it is impossible to accommodate the large numbers who seek admittance.

In Memoriam.

We have just learned of the death of John D. Nicholl, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and while conscious of our utter inability to do justice to his noble character, we feel that it is our sad duty to pay the homage of a word to his memory. The brilliant reputation that he achieved as a lawyer, and the irreproachable purity of his private life need no encomium. He was a man of superior culture and fine aesthetic tastes; shunning rather than courting the marked distinction he received. He was conversant with the best authors, and was himself a constant contributer to the press. His unstudied politeness and engaging manners, in the court-room as by the fireside, made him many friends.

He has fallen asleep in the very floodtide of his fame and usefulness, in the deepening flush of the autumn; yet,

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die,"

and not with the glory of many autumns shall fade his influence, nor be forgotten his many virtues.

His tragic death, which occurred on Wednesday evening, has occasioned deep sorrow throughout the community in which he lived, and the sympathies of all are with the bereaved and sorrowing family. W. E. F. F.

City Property.

A regular monthly meeting of the Committee on City Property was held last evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Quite a number of bills were examined and approved.

The ordinance relative to the establishment of a fire engine company in the Eighteenth ward was referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Braun reported with reference to unseated lands, and asked leave to advertise for bids for construction of fencing and the curbing, &c., of Webster avenue park.

He also reported that laborers employed by the committee had not been paid.

On motion of Mr. Braun the Committee on Unimproved Property was authorized to advertise for proposals for fencing and otherwise improving the lots on Webster avenue, near Fulton street.

The action of the sub-committee in employing two men at the Point was approved and it was ordered that but one man be retained during the month of October.

Contracts for coal for station houses were authorized.

On motion of Mr. Braun the pay of the woman employed in cleaning Municipal Hall was fixed at $35 per month.

Mr. Judge was instructed to have a schedule of the property owned by the city should be prepared.

It was stated that the work was now in progress under charge of the Controller.

Adjourned.

The Late Miss Hebron.

At a meeting of the Sunday school teachers connected with the Sixth Avenue United Presbyterian Mission Sabbath School, held on Wednesday evening, September 29th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his incrutable Providence, to remove from our midst by death our esteemed sister and co-laborer Nim F. Hebron, who almost from the organization of our school has been connected with it as one of our most active and efficient workers, and desiring to place upon record our tribute to her memory, therefore

Resolved, That in her entire consecration to the Master's work, her unceasing activities notwithstanding frequent bodily weakness, her untiring devotion to the interests of the school and her class, and her efficiency in every department of labor, she hath left us an example worthy of our imitation.

Resolved, That while her death has left a vacancy in our school and our hearts not easily filled, and we therefore mourn her loss, yet "we sorrow not even as others who have no hope," but rejoice in the confident assurance that "she sleeps in Jesus" and is now one of the white robed throng who "serve Him day and night in his temple."

Resolved, That in this providence we hear the Master saying unto us, "Work while it is called to-day, the night cometh when no man can work."

Resolved, That to her afflicted mother we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the school and a copy sent to the mother of the deceased.

Obituary.

The death of Hon. Samuel J. Cross, of Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1875, caused profound sorrow throughout that county, and among his numerous friends elsewhere.

About a year before his decease he was seized with a paralysis of the tongue and throat which soon deprived him of the power of speech and finally of the ability to partake of nourishment.

His death was preceded only a question of time by himself and his friends for months before it came. His funeral was largely attended by sympathizing friends and citizens generally, the services being held at the Baptist church of which he was a member. Remarks were made by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, Rev. M. B. Sloan, Rev. J. B. Breckenridge, D.D., E. P. Lewis, Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D., and Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., some of whom had been intimately acquainted with him for many years. Space will not allow even a synopsis of the remarks made by these gentlemen. They could but speak in his praise, and all who knew him felt that all that was said was true and appropriate.

Mr. Cross was born in Washington county, R. I., January 6, 1828. In 1850 he was married to Miss Frances E. Wells, and in the same year moved to Rochester, Pa., where he resided, respected and honored by his fellow citizens, until his decease. He was engaged in mercantile business and in real estate transactions all these years, but was able to bestow much of his energy to the interests of the community. He was a member of the School Board of Rochester for twelve years, and did much to make the public schools efficient and popular. He was also a friend of higher education, as will be seen from the fact that for many years he was a trustee of Beaver College and Musical Institute, where two of his daughters were educated, after leaving the public schools. His sympathies went beyond his own family and immediate friends, as was shown by him serving Beaver county as a Manager of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School for several years. He was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of 1873-4, during the years 1873-4. It was here that his sterling qualities, his high sense of honor and his unflinching integrity were most clearly seen, because there was put to the greatest test. It is only the simple truth to say that he stood the test and returned to his constituents, after two years of public life, with no blot upon his fair name, but with the reputation he had borne all his life—honest and true—only emphasized and made more apparent by being made more widely known.

The domestic life of Mr. Cross was that of an affectionate husband, a tender father, a true friend, a generous citizen and an earnest Christian. His last days were peaceful, and he died in full faith and trust in Christ as his Savior. X.

The Most Delicious Cake
ever made is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

OUR REPORTER'S GRIEVANCE.

A Hearing in the Case of Mr. Cracraft.

There was a hearing yesterday afternoon before Mayor McCarthy, in the case of Mr. Cracraft, the reporter of this paper who was arrested at the Sixth street fire Friday night, by Patrolman McCoy. The charge made by the arresting officer was disorderly conduct.

McCoy testified substantially that the defendant was rushing around, trying to get in at the door where the fire was; witness shoved him back two or three times, and told him if he persisted in his attempt he would take him to the station house. Lieutenant Tyre then told defendant to keep away, when he shook his fist and told Tyre he would give him a blast in the morning. Defendant then went to Tobias' store, next door to the building in which the fire occurred, and got a crowd around him.

Mayor—What do you mean by getting a crowd around him?

Witness—He was saying we had no right to use him as we had done. I then arrested him for disorderly conduct.

In his cross-examination McCoy admitted that the defendant told him he was a reporter.

Lieutenant Tyre testified that he ordered the defendant away, and upon his refusal to go he took hold of him and both fell on the sidewalk.

The above is about the substance of the testimony of the police.

For the defense it was proposed to call reporters of the press to show that it has been the custom heretofore to admit reporters within the lines at fires, but the Mayor decided that such testimony would have no bearing on the case under consideration. He said the new Police Manual required the police to exclude all persons from within the lines at fires except members of the Fire Department and reporters with badges.

The defendant made the point that the Manual was a new institution, and he had not been informed as to its requirements. He desired, therefore, to prove by the other reporters that they had not been using the badge for several years, and that but few of them were provided with badges.

The Mayor declined to hear the proffered evidence on this point, and closed the case abruptly by fining the defendant five dollars and costs.

We are unable to discover anything like justice in this judgment; on the contrary, quite the reverse. The proposition to show by the reporters what had been the custom heretofore with respect to their admission within the lines at fires was not made for the purpose of disproving the charge against the defendant, but rather in mitigation of his offense, and upon this ground it should have been admitted. We maintain that the treatment of Mr. Cracraft by the police was rougher than was warranted by the circumstances, and in this view the imposition of a fine is manifestly unjust.

A SPORTING TRIO.

Pugilists Warned From the City.

A hearing was had yesterday before Mayor McCarthy in the case of James Quinn, who was charged on oath of Ben Hogan, the pugilist, with the larceny of a pair of pants. The defendant admitted that he had Hogan's pants, but claimed that he held them as security for money coming to him from the prosecutor. He stated as against Hogan and his companion, a man named Goss, claiming to be a resident of the oil regions, that he, Quinn, and Hogan had left Petrolia for Texas, where they were to give sparring and gymnastic exhibitions. They decided to take Pittsburgh in *en route*. He had some $220 in cash and he gave it to the friend with whom he had become acquainted, to deposit. Goss put the money in the Anchor bank, except twenty dollars which he retained, giving Quinn the certificate for the deposit of $200. Subsequently he borrowed $65 from Quinn by representing that he wished to defray the funeral expenses of a friend, although he afterwards admitted that he had paid only ten dollars to that object. Then an attempt was made to get up a "mill" between himself and Hogan for a purse of $200. Goss admitted that he had borrowed the money, and as an earnest that he considered it a loan he handed Quinn twenty-five dollars and his watch as security for the balance. After hearing the story the Mayor discharged Quinn and gave Hogan and Goss twenty-four hours time to leave the city.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Record of Pittsburgh Mayor's Office Business.

Major Hartzell has prepared the following report of the operations at the Mayor's office during the Month of September, for transmission to the Police Committee:

CENTRAL STATION.

At the Central Station the following arrests were made: Drunkenness, 343; disorderly conduct, 277; vagrancy, 30; suspicious persons, 39; court charges, 3; violations of ordinances, 16; total, 702.

These cases were disposed of as follows: Paid fines, 212; committed to jail, 252; committed to Workhouse, 106; held for Court, 49; discharge, 113; total, 702.

Following is a statement of the cash received: Fines and forfeitures, $1,076 50; police fees, $177 40; commitment receipts, $409 40; license—pawn, $100; license—dramatic, $70; total, $1,832.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Crawford & Co., debtors. Argument on the motion for an injunction against the Masonic Deposit Bank, by Messrs. Parker & Stoner for and Mr. Kennedy against the same. The decision of the Court was reserved.

William Smith & Sons, debtors. Hearing on specifications of objections to the confirmation of the Register's report of composition meeting fixed for the 8th proximo.

Frederick G. Weise, debtor. Petition of debtor presented and an order made for a meeting of the creditors at the office of Shafer on the 22d inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for the composition and settlement of all claims due from the debtor.

Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, and the usual order referring the case to Register Harper for examination and report was made.

Wm. Peter, debtor, Allegheny City. A restraining order was granted against Geo. F. Lautner from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Thos. J. Evans, debtor, Somerset county. An order was made substituting the name of General Coffroth, instead of General Kountz, incorrectly inserted in a previous order, as the party upon which to serve certain papers.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight of the steamer Tom Rees. Report of the Commissioner so modified as to allow the claim of Patterson & Bishop.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

O. McClintock & Co. vs. G. W. Spencer; action for carpets sold. The goods were purchased for the "Commercial Hall Company," of which the defendant was a member. The goods were charged to his account, but he denied that he was liable for for them. Jury out.

In the case of A. Ortleib & Co., for use, vs. Henry Rosensach and wife, the defendants made a motion for a new trial.

Christ. Kohl vs. John Allen; action in replevin. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

Robert Thorp vs. William Rorah; action in replevin. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Martin Fielder vs. John Bolander; an action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a fourth cents.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

In the case of McKinney & Son, vs. Briggs & Warner, which was reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $574 16.

The Commonwealth ex. rel. T. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Catharine Fitzpatrick, an action to determine the alleged lunacy of the defendent. The verdict of the jury was that the defendant is insane, and a disposition of certain property in question was ordered to be made in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

McQuiston & Watt vs. the Metropolitan Bank; garnishee of Reese & Co., an executive attachment. On trial.

Same plaintiff vs. the United Savings Bank, garnishee; plaintiff vs. the Freehold Bank, similar actions with the above. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Commonwealth vs. John A. Rughbrecht indicted for assault and battery on oath of Julia A. Rughbrecht. *Nolle prosequi* allowed.

Commonwealth vs. James Barr, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Robert Smith. Defendant found not guilty and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

James Giles, indicted for incestuous adultery on oath of Emma Jane Giles, was found guilty and sentenced to three years to the penitentiary.

Henry Ellis, indicted on oath of Simon Oppenheimer for larceny. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel French; indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, on oath of Catharine Fox. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Smith, indicted on oath of James Barr for aggravated assault and battery. Defendant found not guilty and directed to pay the costs.

Peter Reilley, indicted on oath of Wm. C. Fees for selling liquors without a license, pleaded guilty.

Reading for Everybody.

Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, have favored this office, once more, with a budget of choice reading matter, including all the illustrated, library and sporting papers, and the latest and best magazines. The firm also deal extensively in albums, pocketbooks and stereoscopic goods, and have the newest and best styles of stationery. They are liberal and progressive in their style of doing business, and deserve patronage.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake
at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO-NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Reception of Governor Hartranft—Formation of the Torchlight Procession.

Governor Hartranft will arrive in the city this morning, and will remain among his friends until Monday evening. To-night the grand torchlight procession in his honor will take place, and the promises are that it will be one of the finest affairs of the kind we have ever had here. A meeting of the Chief Marshall, R. B. Brown, and other officers heretofore appointed, was held yesterday afternoon at the Republican headquarters, when the following orders were issued:

North Side clubs will report to Captain W. W. Tyson, headquarters of Knap's battery, promptly at seven o'clock P. M.

South Side clubs will report to James O'Neill, headquarters at Ormond Hall, promptly at seven o'clock.

Pittsburgh clubs will report and form in the following order: Central Hartranft club of 1872 will form on Water street, right resting on Wood street. The Duquesne marching club on the left of the Hartranft club. The different ward marching clubs to form on the left of Duquesne marching club in the order of their ward.

The marshals in charge of South Side clubs will form theirs on Market street, with right resting on Water street.

The marshals of the North Side clubs will form them on Wood street, right resting on Water street. The following will be the formation of the column on the line of march: Pittsburgh clubs on the right, the South Side clubs center, the North Side clubs on the left.

The following aids-de-camp have been appointed: Col. H. B. Hays, Geo. H. Dauler, Jr., Daniel Wenke, Hartley Howard, Capt. B. Gallisaith, Lieut. Col. Jos. H. Gray, J. J. Albeitz, Hugh McNeill, Robert C. Elliott, Capt. Wm. M. Dalgleish, John A. Fairman, Major W. H. Hope, Wm. Paul, Jr., Dr. A. H. Gross, Capt. John A. McFarland.

MEETING OF MARSHALS.

The marshalls of the various marching clubs which take part in the grand parade this evening, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the County Republican Executive Committee. Fifteen clubs reported, with an active membership of about sixteen hundred; so that number at least may be expected in line. It was decided that the line of march would be taken up promptly at half-past seven o'clock. The following additional aids were appointed: Robert Kyle, John Keown, James Wilson, David Crawford, Capt. James D. McGill, John C. Harper, Fred. Lang, John Graham, Thomas Campbell, Daniel Bruhl, Charles Lingenfelten, Harry Nesmith, Gibson Blayney, James S. Fleming, Robt. Boyle, Geo. Porter, James McAdoo, Jr., John Boyd, James Duncan, Wm. Grenan, N. Breden and Wm. Graham. J. Martin Shafer was appointed to the charge of the South Side division in place of James O'Neil, resigned. From the tone of the meeting it is evident that every effort will be made to have the reception parade the finest one of the campaign.

ALLEGHENY POOR DIRECTORS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night.

The Allegheny Poor Board held a regular monthly meeting last night.

The report of Steward Johnson for the month of September was presented and accepted. It shows that sixteen persons had been admitted to the Poor Department, two discharged and two birthes, leaving 159 inmates. Three persons were admitted to and three discharged from the Insane Department, leaving forty-five inmates.

The quarterly report of Dr. B. B. Smith, Physician to the Board, was received and filed.

Secretary McGonnigle's monthly report was read and received. It showed an expenditure of $176 55 and the collection of $239 63.

Bills amounting to $28 were approved. Bills to the amount of $12, which had not been presented in time, were laid for examination by the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The following is Clerk Crawford's statement of the business of the Allegheny Mayor's office for September:

Receipts—Disorderly conduct, $188; drunks, $27; violation of city ordinances, $88; police fees, $56 40; commitment receipts, $64 50; breaking gas lamp, $6 75. Total, $430 65.

The arrests numbered 208, and were for the following causes: Disorderlies, 87; drunkenness, 87; vagrancy, 7; court charges, 16; violating city ordinances, 7; incorrigibility, 3, and vicious conduct, 1.

Dispositions of the above were thus made: Paid fines, 70; discharged, 53; withdrawn, 9; to Workhouse, 45; to jail, 35; to Reform School, 1; committed for court., 4; bail for court, 1; continued, 1.

Fatal Accident.

A young man named Horace M. Butler, employed at Wassell's junk-shop, at the corner of Thirty-third and Railroad streets, was engaged Thursday in breaking up old gas pipe, and striking a piece of the same on an anvil, it exploded with a loud report. Fragments of the pipe entered the body of the unfortunate man, causing his death in about an hour. The pipe is supposed to have been filled with nitro glycerine. Butler was about twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He resided with his parents at Brady's Bend, to whose place his remains have been removed. No notice of the accident was sent to the Coroner, and at last accounts no investigation had taken place.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE crude oil sales during the past two weeks were one million and twenty-four thousand barrels.

AT a meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee last night the police pay roll, amounting to $8,802 68, was approved.

AN arrangement has been made by which the Workhouse will hereafter get its supply of water from the reservoir of the Allegheny Poor Farm.

JAMES CONE, charged before Alderman Kreuter, on oath of Mary Connelly, with felonious assault and battery, was yesterday committed for trial.

FRED. SCHMIDT, charged before Acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, with vagrancy, acknowledged the corn and was retired to Claremont for ninety nay.

GILES, who was convicted in the Criminal Court yesterday of incest, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, was taken over yesterday afternoon.

A BOY about nine years of age, named Bartlinger, was ran over by a buggy on Penn avenue, near the forks of the road, Thursday, and had one of his legs broken.

EDWARD BUNTING, an employee at Heath & Speer's planing mill, was severely injured yesterday by a fall received while oiling the machinery. He was conveyed to his home in Allegheny, and the physician who was called in states that his back is broken.

The Allegheny letter carriers' report for September is as follows: Mail letters delivered, including 233 registered, 75,985; collected, 46,256; drop letters delivered, 8,231; collected, 8,772; mailed postal cards delivered, 7,628; collected, 2,974; collected, 5,263; papers delivered, 47,480; collected, 12,696.

The target match of Company A, Duquesne Greys, which was to have taken place yesterday morning upon the grounds of Col. H. B. Hays at Six Mile Ferry, or Hay's Station, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, was postponed on account of the rain. The announcement of the time for the match will be given hereafter.

EDWARD MCKINNEY, who fell off the platform of a car on the "Limited Mail Train," near Dennison, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, on Monday, died yesterday morning at three o'clock from the effects of the injuries received. Mr. McK. was a young man, and was an employee of the company as a freight conductor. He resided with his parents at Steubenville, where his death occurred as stated.

Mrs. Mary Kearney lodged an information against Benjamin Hartman, an Alderman in the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, charging him with misdemeanor in office. This case grows out of the transaction reported a day or two since, in which the 'Squire issued an attachment and seized the personal property of the complainant on a debt contracted by her husband. The allegations are that the attachment was made without the bond of the plaintiff. The case will be heard to-day.

JAMES M. REED, for a number of years past Station Agent at Lockport, a few miles west of Jonnstown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a severe accident yesterday morning, by being struck by the engine of the Johnstown accommodation. Mr. R.'s injuries consist in a severe contusion of the shoulder, and it is feared internal injuries, and in falling his ear was almost cut off by coming in contact with the new ballast on the track. The injured man was carried into his store and residence at the station.

A CONTESTED will case is being heard by Register Gray, in which Jacob Grubbs, late of McCandless township, is the testator, and his son James, the contestant. The will is contested on the alleged ground that the testator was incompetent to make a will and that he was acted upon by undue influences. The property disposed of consists mainly of a house and farm in McCandless township, which was left to his son the mother and two brothers of the contestant, the contestant only receiving some personal property.

THE Executive Committee have appointed Robert Hague Chief of Exposition Police Force. That gentleman has decided to put on sixteen men to begin with, and if others are needed, to increase this number. Chief Hague has already made the following appointments: Detectives—Addison Brinker, Fred. Braniger, Edward H. Warren, John Herron, —Kennedy, Thos. J. Moorhead and Wm. Burr. Watchmen —Z. Jewell, James McConnell, Robert Boyd, Oliver R. West, A. Brown, M. O'Donnell, M. E. Phillippi, David Pettioord and Elisha W. Hague.

The Best Thing Out
in the line of cakes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Try It!
We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. JOSEPH MCNAB has received a call from Evansburg and Watson Run U. P. church, Lake Presbytery.

BISHOP DOMENEC confirmed seventy children in the Catholic church, Pine creek, on Thursday, the 23d ult.

THE Pittsburgh preachers of the Methodist church will meet on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock, sharp.

THE Jubilee at Irwin's Station closes to-morrow with the Papal benediction. The Passionist Fathers conducted the mission.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, D.D., is open to engagements to lecture the coming winter, where the points can be reached by short runs by rail.

REV. J. C. OGLE, retiring pastor of the Methodist church at Tiffin, Ohio, has been highly complimented, in a series of resolutions, for his efficiency and worthiness.

REV. J. T. MCCARTNEY, formerly of West Virginia Conference, has been transferred to the North Ohio Conference and stationed at Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio.

REV. A. V. GALBRAITH, of Tucker and Holliday's Grove M. E. charge, is seriously ill. He has been confined to bed for two weeks, and there is no change for the better yet.

THE Bellevue Methodist Church, Rev. D. Brown, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened to-morrow. Rev. Wm. Collier, of Sharpsburgh, will preach morning and evening.

NESHANNOCK and Oak Grove congregations, in the U. P. Presbytery of Beaver valley, have made out earnest and hearty calls for Mr. W. E. Shaw, as pastor, each asking for half his time.

PREACHING to-morrow in the Lawrenceville United Presbyterian mission (Seventeenth ward school hall, Fortieth street), by Rev. J. H. Veazey, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All invited. Seats free.

THE American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance will hold its triennial Conference in Pittsburgh, commencing October 30th and closing on the 29th. The First Presbyterian church has been selected as the place of meeting.

REV. WM. H. PHIPPS, who has been confined to his home two months, by an accident, has been gathering materials for a story entitled "Fort Necessity and Old Center, a Tale of the Mountains," which will be presented shortly.

REV. MESS A. J. CHAPIN, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. The Sacrament of the Supper will be administered at the morning service. The subject for the evening will be "The Revival we Need." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE reopening of the Second Methodist church (Rev. Dr. Cowl), will be attended by the pastor and congregation of the Fifth church. The latter church (Fifth avenue, near Smithfield), will be opened at 7:30 P. M. for Divine service, including the Lord's Supper.

THE *Catholic Journal* says: Late letters from Rev. Father Hickey, the esteemed Vicar General of the diocese, disclose the fact that he is rapidly regaining his health. His tour in the Northwest seems to have proved the prudence of his choice in tending thither.

THE Bellefield Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Rev. W. J. Holland, pastor, has been repaired and otherwise improved. It is one of the neatest sanctuaries in the city, and the Sunday school rooms are models of good arrangement and elegance.

REV. WM. HUNTER, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, spent last Sabbath with his friends in Washington, Pa. He says that the grand new church building there is up to the square, and the timbers for the roof are coming on. It promises to be a beautiful structure.

ST. MICHAEL'S DAY (September 29th ult.) was observed at St. Michael's Catholic Seminary with the utmost reverence. The Right Rev. P. J. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C., and a large number of the Reverend clergy of the diocese graced the occasion with their presence.

SERVICES on the Sabbath at Plymouth Congregational church, corner of Manhattan and Franklin streets, Allegheny. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, at 10:30 A. M. Subject, "The cross is the symbol of the Christian religion." Service in the evening at 7:30.

REV. FATHER FRANCIS X. MCCARTHY, pastor of the Catholic Church of Washington, will deliver a lecture in the Cathedral basement, Pittsburgh, on October 7th, to-morrow, with the second of the